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1957



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THE HEALTH OF SHIPLEY

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J. BATTERSBY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

AND

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND
CLEANSING OFFICER

W. FARNDALE, M.P.H.I.A., Testamur Inst.P.C.



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INTRODUCTION

Town Hall, Shipley.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Eleventh Annual Report to Shipley Council.

1957 had a mild Winter and a sunny dry Spring, and early Summer was followed by a sunless wet Summer and Autumn. During the Fall the district was swept by the prevalent Influenza infection - a three-day fever with few complications and a rapid recovery. Asian type virus was isolated, but the secondary wave which we feared might occur during a severe Winter did not materialise on the scale expected.

The year was also noteworthy for the introduction of the Poliomyelitis vaccination scheme. This was attended by more than its fair share of teething troubles. On the whole the reasonable progress made still leaves evidence that not all the public are aware of the risks of this infection.

The significance of the Report of the Royal Commission on Mental Health emphasises the need for the development of an integrated service in the community which is likely to be implemented by appropriate legislation.

There were fewer births - 489 against 516, and more deaths - 384 against 373 than in the previous year. There was, however, little change in the adjusted Rates. Nor did the Infant Mortality change much. It is noteworthy that 13 of 15 deaths during 1957 were under 28 days and associated with the risks of labour and prematurity in the child. Death Rates show an outstanding rise in deaths from cancer and coronary disease.

Measles and Sonne Dysentery occurred in the first two quarters of the year, and after a year's absence we had three cases of Poliomyelitis notified.

District Nurses, Health Visitors and Home Helps contribute in a large measure to the welfare of elderly persons. This reduces the cost of residential accommodation and promotes the desired end of keeping the aged person in his or her home. I should like to see further extensions of the present five-day week day-time service in domestic help.

The important subjects of Food Hygiene Regulations and Clean Air and the related progress made is dealt with by Mr. Farndale: they add much to the diverse responsibilities of the Public Health Inspector.

To anyone interested in Social Reform, the rapidly improving conditions in Shipley are a source of much gratification. Slums demolished, new or improved houses: open spaces and modern and well patronised shopping centres promote a healthy active life for the industrial population.

I wish to express appreciation of the active interest and help from the Health Committee, its Chairman, Senior Officials and members of the Department.

Yours faithfully,

Alan Butterley

PUBLIC HEALTH & HOUSING
COMMITTEE - 1957-58

The Chairman of the Council

(Councillor A. S. G. Rodway, J.P.)

Chairman: Councillor J. Lancaster, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor C. V. Barber

Councillor T. E. Hainsworth,	Councillor G. A. Shaw,
" J. King,	" F. Thornton,
" S. W. Sharpe,	" Mrs. C. Turner,
Councillor T. W. Warburton	

O F F I C E R S

Medical Officer of Health .. ..	.. J. Battersby, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health ..	.. G. Buckle, M.B., B.S.
Senior Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Officer .. ..	.. W. Farndale, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. S.I.B., Testamur Inst.P.C.
District Public Health Inspectors ..	.. F. Carroll, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. R.S.I. R. Clark, Cert. S.I.B.
Pupil Public Health Inspectors ..	.. J. Coldwell F. Bilney
Senior Clerk ..	F. G. Falkingham, D.P.A.
Clerk ..	Mrs. S. Sykes

SHIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT

Area of the district in acres at 1951 Census	..	..	..	2,183
Population at 1951 Census	..	..	..	32,680
Number of structurally separate occupied dwelling houses in the district at 1951 Census	..	..	..	10,408
Average number of persons per room at 1951 Census	..	..	0.73	
Number of private households at 1951 Census	..	..	..	10,780

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR 1957 AND COMPARISON WITH 1956

					<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Area of district in acres	..	..	..	..	2,184	2,184
Estimated population (30th June)	..	..	..	..	32,200	31,910
Estimated number of dwelling houses (31st Dec.)	..	..	..	..	10,970	10,931
Rateable Value at 1st April	..	..	..	..	£291,814	£280,863
Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated)	..	..	..	..	£1,150	£1,110
<u>Births</u> - Total (Live and Stillbirths)	..	..	..	..	516	489
Live Births	Male	Female				
Legitimate	..	..	..	..
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..
	227	231				
	<u>11</u>	<u>9</u>				
	238	240			503	478
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	..	..	..	..	15.6	14.98
Area Comparability Factor	..	..	..	..	1.02	1.01
Standardized Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	..	..	..	..	15.9	15.13
Stillbirths	Male	Female				
Legitimate	..	..	..	..
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..
	4	5				
	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>				
	6	5			13	11
Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 live and stillbirths)	..	..	..	..	25.2	22.50
Percentage of total births occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	..	..	..	..	76	75

Deaths

	1956	1957
Male	191	198
Female	182	186
Total ..	373	384
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 resident population) ..	11.6	12.03
Area Comparability Factor	1.08	1.08
Standardized Death Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	12.5	13.0
Percentage of deaths occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	57	54
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:-		
All infants	17	15
Rate per 1,000 live births	33.8	31.38
Legitimate infants	15	14
Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	31.3	30.57
Infants under age 28 days	12	13
Rate per 1,000 live births	23.9	27.20
Number of Deaths from:-		
Measles (all ages)	0	0
Whooping Cough (all ages)	0	0
Maternal Deaths (all causes)	0	0
Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	0	0
Deaths from:-		
Cancer (all ages)	58	90
Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population ..	1.80	2.82
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	4
Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population ..	0.16	0.13
All forms of Tuberculosis	5	4
Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population ..	0.16	0.13

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Shipley is a built up industrial centre engaged in Textiles, Engineering and Distributive Trades. The principal industry is the manufacture of worsted cloth. Salts Mill carries out all the processes in the manufacture, but other factories confine themselves to one or more such as Woolscouring, Sorting, Combing, Spinning, Weaving, Dyeing and Finishing. Engineering, the other main trade, includes the manufacture of heavy and light machinery. Other important manufactures include foodstuffs and women's gowns. Approximately one half of the employed insured population is engaged by 15 large textile and engineering firms.

The decline of population according to the Registrar General's estimate is accounted for principally by local migration. Returns showing fewer houses take no account of the improved provisions and size of these.

The Central Area Development Scheme showed further development, new shops and flats replacing the old back-to-back property, and contributing a general air of prosperity. The new estates at Wrose, Coach Road and The Crag, Windhill relieve congested areas, whilst the demolition of old property in Valley Road and Windhill offer further scope for Town Planning and improvement.

The population of Shipley live in 10,931 houses to the south of the River Aire and Bradford Beck. Open spaces aggregate 211 acres, amounting to 10% of the district. This includes Northcliffe Playing Fields and the Golf Course.

POPULATION and EMPLOYMENT

Acreage	2,183
Persons per acre	15
Private households	10,780
Population in same	32,451
Separate dwellings occupied	10,408
Rooms occupied	44,157
Density of occupation	0.73 persons per room
(1.9% of persons at more than 2 per room)	

Population statistics are representative of the West Riding conurbation. There is a numerical preponderance of women, and a high percentage of women workers both married and unmarried. Factories attract young workers and consequently the birth rate of Shipley tends to be higher than adjoining woollen towns of similar type.

The Manager of the Shipley Employment Exchange has kindly reported as follows:-

" Short time working in the Textile Industry increased slightly towards the end of the year, and there was a tendency for labour demands to drop.

Other industries however maintained full employment, and there was still a shortage of skilled workers available.

Some Italian women have been recruited for the textile factories but less numbers than in previous years."

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE FOR THE AREA.

The general principle underlining all the work of the Department is to present the public with the functional unity of Health Service amenities. We thereby aim to overcome the inherent weakness of the Act, i.e. the division of the Service into three parts with consequent split between Preventive and Curative Medicine.

The General Medical Practitioners in the Division have shown more than a tacit recognition of the difficulties, and their co-operation with Health Visitors, Midwives and District Nurses is of first rate public importance. It is furthermore gratifying to medical and nursing staff of Hospitals and Local Health Authorities to meet with positive co-operation.

HOSPITAL LIAISON

The Medical Officer of Health is a full member of the Bingley, Keighley, Skipton & Settle Group, and a co-opted member of a Sub-committee of Bradford 'A' which administers Shipley Maternity Home and Salts Hospital.

Contact is established in the first instance by the Health Visitor

- (a) through medical or nursing staff of Hospitals,
- (b) through Almoners,
- (c) less frequently through Specialist Departments, and
- (d) indirectly through the General Practitioners.

This applies to all the General and Special Hospitals of the Bradford and Keighley areas.

SHIPLEY MATERNITY HOME

Twenty beds for patients before and after confinement. Admissions are arranged by Matron who can consult the family Doctor, Health Department or Specialist as the case may be. Discharges are notified to the Health Department, and in the normal course of events Domiciliary Midwives visit the mother and child until the twenty eighth day.

HEALTH CENTRES

SOMERSET HOUSE, SHIPLEY

Clinic Sessions

ANTE-NATAL

Midwives	Tuesday	1.30p.m.
Relaxation	Tuesday	1.30p.m.
Doctor	Wednesday	1.30p.m.

INFANTS

Babies & Infants	Tuesday	1.30p.m.
Toddlers, Vaccination & Immunisation	Thursday	9.30a.m.

SCHOOL CHILDREN

Minor Ailments	Tuesday & Thursday	9.0 a.m.
Medical Inspection	Thursday	1.30p.m.

CONSULTANTS' CLINICS (by appointment)

Dermatological	Monthly	- First Monday
Ophthalmic	Weekly	- Wednesday
Orthopaedic	Monthly	- Third Monday
Child Guidance	Weekly	- Wednesday
Ear, Nose & Throat	Monthly	- Tuesday

ANCILLARY SERVICES (by appointment)

Speech Therapy	Tuesday & Thursday
Remedial Exercises	Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday
Physiotherapy	Thursday
Artificial Sunlight	Wednesday & Friday

DENTAL CLINIC

Expectant & Nursing Mothers	Monday, Wednesday & Friday	2.0p.m.
Children	Daily at 9.30 a.m.	
	Tuesday & Thursday at	2.0p.m.

FAMILY PLANNING	Weekly	- Tuesday	6.0p.m.
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WROSE CLINIC, SHIPLEY

INFANT WELFARE	Friday	1.30p.m.
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Wrose Clinic, Shipley.

This Centre is now used for the purposes of School Health and Child Welfare. Accommodation is also provided for a weekly session of Aged Persons' Haven, and an Evening Book Centre.

SALT'S HOSPITAL

Salts is a General Practitioner Hospital with 24 beds.
Services provide:-

(a)	Physiotherapy	Daily
(b)	Light Therapy	"
(c)	Out-patients	"
(d)	X-Ray	"
(e)	Consultant Surgeon (visits)	Tuesday morning
(f)	Consultant Physician	On call

Staff: Matron, Sisters and Nursing Staff.

AMBULANCE DEPOT

This is situate at Dockfield Road. I am indebted to the County Ambulance Officer for a report on the Service. He informs me that there is no particular change in operation which warrants special attention.

The following is extracted from his Report:-

1. Patients

(a)	Admissions	1350
(b)	Discharges	656
(c)	Transfers	269
(d)	Out-Patients	10905
(e)	Accident	241
		<u>13421</u>

2. Analysis of Patients

Stretcher	2338
Sitting	11083
Emergency	762
Mileage	52937

THE CREMATORIUM, SHIPLEY

The Crematorium is situate in Bingley Road, and adjoins the Chapel of the Cemetery. Since opening in July 1955 the use of facilities has increased, and a very considerable area is served. This includes Bingley, Baildon, part of Bradford as well as Shipley, and not infrequently further afield. The Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Medical Officer of Health are approved Medical Referees, and the Clerk's Department co-operates with the Health Department in expeditious attention to Medical Certificates and other legal formalities. During the year 729 cremations were undertaken, 27% being residents of Shipley.

Cremation is recognised as the most hygienic disposal of the dead and continued provision of new burial ground prevents the economic use of valuable land for housing, slum clearance, etc.. Facilities provided at the Crematorium are respectful and impressive. Arrangements through Funeral Directors are comparatively simple and inexpensive, and advice may be obtained from the Registrar, Nab Wood, Shipley or from the Clerk of the Council at the Town Hall, Shipley.

DAY NURSERIES

The Day Nursery at Park Street, Saltaire offers accommodation for 50 children. The following categories of child are admitted:-

- (a) the young child whose mother is ill or having a baby;
- (b) the illegitimate child whose mother is seeking work;
- (c) the young child of the widow who must educate and support her family unassisted and also the young child of the mother whose husband is ill.

Children in the above categories are only admitted:-

- (i) if the mother is not working, except where she is the principal support of the family;
- (ii) where the father is deprived of the services of his wife by reasons of death, divorce or separation and has no housekeeper.

DOMICILIARY SERVICES

CARE OF THE AGED

The age of the population renders this an increasing proportion of the total Socio Medical Services. Almost all Medical Practitioners are affected, e.g. Medical Consultants now specialise in Geriatrics, and the volume of labour and type of work done by the General Practitioner on behalf of the aged, sick and infirm alters yearly. A new science of medicine is developing research related to the diseases of middle age, and the consequent infirmities effected by organic change in older people. This applies in both physical medicine and in the field of Mental Health. An army of officers spend an appreciable part of their lives in unremitting service on behalf of the aged; some in the field - others on specialist problems related to Housing, Hospitals, Convalescent Homes and other needs.

It was evident after the passing of the National Health and Assistance Acts that the social activities of old age lend themselves as a natural field for voluntary effort. In 1949 Shipley Old Age Persons Welfare Association was formed, and has contributed substantially to the lives of elderly folk in the district. Often living alone, and varying in health from day to day; subject to the loss of friends and interests, many aged persons are regularly visited by members of the Visiting Committee.

Four Havens at Saltaire, Wrose, Windhill and the Salvation Army Citadel, Shipley provide diversion and company.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

Each District Nurse holds the S.R.N. qualification, and additionally has Queens training. The Nurse is mobile, using her own or a County Council car. Refresher Courses are arranged for each member of the Nursing staff periodically. This, apart from private study, keeps the Nurse up to date in knowledge and practice. On the district it is usual for Nurse to be called in the first instance by the General Practitioner, and in co-operation with him she is the first line of domiciliary relief of infirmity and sickness. She has, however, important additional responsibilities and an ideal opportunity of implanting health education in each household she visits.

The District Nurse works in close relationship to the Midwife, the Health Visitor and health workers such as Home Helps. In this Division she undertakes no Midwifery, which speciality is reserved for

the full-time Midwife. The advantage accruing is that she can concentrate on the broad field of her own subject, and specialise in the acutely and chronically ill patient without interruption from the harassing uncertainties of child birth.

The character of the work of the District Nurse has changed in recent years. The retention of elderly patients at home has made the nature of her duty much heavier and reduced the total number of visits. Bed nursing, lifting and laying of the patient, attention to bed sores, the increasing number of elderly persons and the relatively low number of acute cases in the home (partly due to the effect of anti-biotics) means that the District Nurse spends much more time on each visit. As in so many other branches of Public Health work the number of visits is a poor guide to the amount and quality of work done.

Much assistance was derived from the help of supervisory staff at County Hall, and Nurses maintain close relationship with the Health Department.

Home Nursing Service

	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Number of Visits</u>
ShIPLEY	382	7940
Bingley	286	7082
Baildon	105	2510
Denholme	34	552
Totals - Division	<u>807</u>	<u>18084</u>

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

HEALTH EDUCATION PROPAGANDA

Through the West Riding County Council facilities provided by the Central Council for Health Education were utilised. Propaganda material included posters exhibited on hoardings, leaflets distributed in Clinics and public works, Lectures given by Medical Officers, Public Health Inspectors and other Health Officers to the general public, Associations and Clubs. Smoke Abatement, Smoking, Cancer, Social Diseases, Vaccination and Immunisation form suitable subjects for selected audiences.

It is often forgotten that Health Education applies to the teacher as well as the pupil: to the Doctor and Nurse as well as to the Councillor and member of the general public. In this respect the Central

Council provides a range of interests and facilities, including Study Courses, little considered and all too seldom appreciated. Health Education should be deliberate, purposeful and planned as the special subject, not left as a casual side effect. It is best effected by methods of personal persuasion by a competent professional person speaking with authority and commanding the respect of the mother, the family or group as the case may be. The home, moreover, is the primary school of successful health teaching.

HOSPITALS

The link between the After Care Services and Hospitals functions through the Senior Health Visitor and Nursing Staff, usually by means of telephone. Indeed contacts between Health Visitors and Almoners are now a matter of daily routine occurrence, and this applies to all local Hospitals of the District. Notifications of admission and discharge work much more smoothly than in previous years, and with higher efficiency.

For persons discharged from hospital, District Nurses provide from stock minor equipment such as bed pans, rubber sheets, air rings; and larger items, e.g. mattresses and invalid chairs, are supplied from divisional stocks. Extra milk on the advice of the Chest Physician is supplied to the Tuberculous, and such matters as provision of Home Helps, District Nurses, attention to housing needs, reference to National Assistance Board, Welfare Officers and help from Charities such as the Salts Trust, are all matters within the province of After Care.

RECUPERATIVE HOME TREATMENT

There are five Recuperative Homes for mothers and children in need of rest and a change of air who cannot leave their young children behind. One mother and one child were admitted during 1957.

Eight Homes are available for the school and pre-school child and 57 children were admitted during 1957.

There are 15 Recuperative Homes for adults. Twelve cases were admitted during the year.

HOME HELP SERVICE

During 1957 the demand for the Service of Home Helps steadily increased. Recruitment of suitable women against the competitive claims

of industry proved a problem. We were, however, able to offer fairly regular employment which facilitates recruitment.

The greatest need occurred in relation to the aged, especially where near relatives were employed and unable to care for the old people.

The Service is much appreciated and to some extent lessens admissions to expensive residential accommodation. Limitations are that it is usually restricted to a five-day week and day working hours. It is known that in other parts of the country schemes have been developed for night attendance, residential help for persons with large young families, intensive help for Problem Families, and residential help for the seriously ill on a short term basis. Sometimes Home Helps may be of use in preparing aged persons for bed: this is not possible under our present scheme. Furthermore, they may be used to prevent the breaking up of families.

One Clerk has to devote the whole of her time to this Service, receiving assistance from other office staff. The post should be recognised as one for a Home Help Organiser, and the person concerned should be mobile. Through Doctors, Nurses and relatives continuous applications are received, and where possible domestic problems solved as early as possible, and indeed on the spot in many cases. It is difficult not to be impressed by the inevitable increase of demands for this Service which the present County organisation does not adequately cover, this partly because the quota is insufficient, too little discretion being left to the Medical Officer of Health.

CASES PROVIDED WITH HOME HELPS

DIVISIONAL FIGURES

Type of Case	Number of Cases	Hours employed	%
Maternity	72	4,700	5.2
Tuberculosis	3	2,800	3.1
Chronic Sick: Aged	197	76,678	85.1
Infirm	32	2,056	2.3
Others	61	3,831	4.3
	<u>365</u>	<u>90,065</u>	<u>100</u>

LABORATORY SERVICE

Arrangements for collection, delivery, examination and reports on specimens remain unchanged.

Samples of water, milk and other materials for bacteriological

analysis were submitted throughout the year to the Laboratory of the Medical Research Council, Bradford. Prompt delivery secures early reports and delay is minimised by the proximity of the Laboratory, and preliminary telephone reports from the Bacteriologist. This reduces the length of exclusion from school, nursery and work, provides early diagnosis and permits prompt preventive action in cases of infectious disease.

We are indebted to Dr. Smith and staff for their assistance, courtesy, advice and help throughout the year.

Bacteriological Examinations

	Fæces	Urine	Swabs		Other	Total
			Nose	Throat		
Shipley						
Positive	374	7	-	1	5	387
Negative	1225	6	7	9	1	1248
Bingley						
Positive	7	-	-	-	-	7
Negative	49	1	-	3	2	55
Baildon						
Positive	32	-	-	-	-	32
Negative	112	-	1	1	-	114
Denholme						
Positive	15	-	-	-	-	15
Negative	34	-	-	-	-	34
Division						
Positive	428	7	-	1	5	441
Negative	1420	7	8	13	3	1451

Total number of specimens examined in the Division - 1892

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The year was characterised by the expected outbreak of Measles in Spring, the return of Poliomyelitis after a blank year, the recurrence of Sonne Dysentery and the outbreak in the Fall of Asian-type Influenza.

Although there were only 4 cases of Salmonella infection, the prevalence of Dysentery again emphasises the need for continuous attention to the elementary principles of personal hygiene, both in the home and the community.

SPORADIC INFECTIONS.

The following sporadic cases of infection were notified: one of Erysipelas, one of Puerperal Pyrexia and one of acute Encephalitis.

PNEUMONIA.

The increased notification in Shipley suggests the presence of Influenza. It is noteworthy that the age group infected was principally elderly.

SCARLET FEVER.

Characteristically mild, only 6 of the 13 cases were sent to Hospital. Hospitalisation was usually for social reasons, e.g. lack of separate accommodation in the home, and is seldom justified on clinical grounds alone.

MEASLES.

335 cases were notified, 2 of whom were admitted to Hospital, and there were no deaths. The importance of the disease is lessened by the high standards of child health. It is regrettable, however, that we have as yet no satisfactory preventive method for general use. At present we must be content to postpone the age at which the child contracts infection.

POLIOMYELITIS.

Two paralytic and one non-paralytic infection were notified, and all hospitalised. The disease is liable to be subjected to an excess of publicity, not always calculated to promote scientific approach to control. Much, however, is being accomplished in clinical and virological research. Rehabilitation too is making rapid strides, and the prospect is one of continuous progress. It is not always realised that there is a well defined limit to the number of persons in an area who contract the infection at any one time. This number is very low indeed in relation to the population at risk. Meantime the most effective method of prevention is to avail ourselves of the vaccines now at our disposal. These confer a considerable degree of protection, and may ultimately eliminate the epidemic nature of the infection.

INFLUENZA.

This outbreak originated in the Far East and assumed the character of a three-day fever, mild in symptoms and complications, but extremely infectious. Indeed at the maximum peak nearly 50% of school population was absent. Other members of the household, e.g. infants, parents and elderly relatives tended to suffer where there were school children, and throughout the epidemic adults were more resistant than

children. Whether there is an immunological basis for this is doubtful. On the basis of experience in other countries a secondary wave was expected in Winter, but fortunately did not materialise. At meetings between General Medical Practitioners and the Medical Officer of Health detailed arrangements were made to meet the threat during the height of Winter. They may provide material suitable for application should we suffer from a similar future eventuality. Immunisation against Type 'A' Asiatic infection was offered medical and nursing staff subject to a high risk.

SCABIES and VERMINOUS INFESTATION.

The co-operation of parents is sought and the School Nurse and Health Visitor provide the appropriate medicaments. Facilities for cleansing children and young persons are available at Clinics. On the rare occasion when an adult is infested, Bradford City Disinfestation Centre is used. The present public need does not, in my opinion, justify special provisions within the Division.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The decline in the incidence and severity of the infection continues. Sanatorium beds used for Tuberculosis fall in number and are increasingly transferred to other public needs. Two of the principal features in the community are unchanged, the shift of infection to an elderly age group, particularly male, and the early character of the lesions localise the disease in the individual, and the control of this limits spread in the community. Progress is further promoted by advances in medical and surgical treatment of Tuberculosis.

IMMUNISATION

From the tables given overleaf it is evident that active immunisation against infectious disease is becoming a more considerable part of the Health Department's duties. This trend is likely to continue. We are now familiar with reinforcing injections to raise immunity against Diphtheria, and this is likely to be applied in Poliomyelitis.

There is still public apathy in relation to Smallpox and need for an active realisation of the ever present menace of infection from abroad.

B.C.G.

B.C.G. vaccination is progressing satisfactorily and contributing substantially to the conquest of Tuberculosis.

Parents of 13 year old children who attend Secondary Schools are offered B.C.G. vaccination for their children. The Mantoux test is

first applied to determine whether the child has already acquired resistance against Tuberculosis. Where such resistance is absent B.C.G. is administered. 455 children had Mantoux tests, and of these 360 were vaccinated. Subsequent tests to ascertain the degree of immunity developed are made in the succeeding year.

In addition to the 13 year old group, the Chest Physician and his staff offer B.C.G. immunisation to contacts of known cases of Tuberculosis. These numbered 97.

VACCINATIONS CARRIED OUT DURING 1957

	Age at date of completion							Totals
	Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2 yrs	3 yrs	4 - 5	5 - 9	10-14	
SMALLPOX								
Primary	309	15	17	6	4	7	5	363
Revaccination	-	-	3	-	-	1	3	7
DIPHTHERIA								
Primary	286	109	16	14	15	36	1	477
Reinforcing	-	-	1	2	33	309	5	350
WHOOPING COUGH								
Primary	240	105	10	11	10	4	1	381
POLIOMYELITIS								
Primary	17	98	169	108	108	1020	320	1840

NUMBER OF CHILDREN at 31st December, 1957 who had then completed a course of vaccination, primary or other

	Born in the years							Totals
	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1949/ 1952	1943/ 1948	
DIPHTHERIA								
Given 1953-7	47	362	436	466	506	2159	796	4772
1952 & before	-	-	-	-	-	1025	4243	5268
WHOOPING COUGH	51	313	345	286	254	390	* 19	1658
POLIOMYELITIS	-	115	169	143	142	836	‡ 674	2079

NOTES

* ‡ Whooping Cough,
Poliomyelitis.

Children born 1948 only.
Children born 1947 and 1948 only.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Mr. Greenwood, the Duly Authorised Officer, was responsible for admissionsto Mental Hospitals and kept the Medical Officer of Health informed throughout the year by requisite notices. Notifications of discharge were received from the respective hospitals.

The Occupation Centre at Keighley for children classified as ineducable provided accommodation for children from Keighley and Shipley Divisions and a few outwith these areas. Conveyance by 'bus or taxi from central points, meals and milk through the Education Department continued to be supplied. Medical Examination, medical records, dental services and clinic facilities were maintained. Supervisor members of the staff as part of their duties escorted children to and from the Centre.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913-1938

Particulars of Mental Defectives in the Division as at 31st December, 1957

	Under age 16			Age 16 and over		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under Statutory Supervision	15	7	22	24	16	40
Under Guardianship	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under Voluntary Supervision	-	-	-	3	1	4
Cases receiving training:-						
In Occupational Centres	6	3	9	4	2	6
At home	-	-	-	-	5	5
Action taken during year:-						
Taken to "Place of Safety"	-	-	-	-	-	-
Admitted to Institutions	2	-	2	-	-	-
Died or removed from Area	1	-	1	1	-	1

BYE-LAWS

(in force related to Public Health)

SHIPLEY U.D.C.

Handling, Sale and Delivery of Food, Section 15, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.
Smoke Abatement, Section 2 of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement)
Act, 1926.

Buildings, Public Health Act, 1936.

W.R.C.C. BYE-LAWS

(Local Government Act 1888, and other Acts)

Children and Young Persons Act, 1933.
Carrying Dangerous or Offensive Articles along Footpaths.
Carrying Offal through streets.
Street Cries.
Spitting in Certain Public Places.
Leaving Orange Peel, Banana Skins, etc., on Footways.
Bye-laws under the Highways and Locomotive Acts.
Suppression of Litter.
Control of Wireless Loudspeakers, Gramophones, in Public Places, etc.
Dogs Fouling Footways.
Sale of Contraceptives in Automatic Machines.

WATER SUPPLY

Supply

The Council are water undertakers. The undertaking was established by the Shipley Local Board, under the powers of the Shipley Waterworks and Police Act of 1854 and subsequent Acts and Orders.

The basic source of the Council's water supply consists of Sweet Well, and Low Moor Springs on Morton Moor, which have an average yield of between 400,000 and 500,000 gallons per day. The water is piped from the springs across the moor past Graincliffe Reservoir to the treatment plant situated below the Reservoir, where it receives lime treatment to neutralise the slightly acid properties. It then flows through slow sand filters and is given chlorine/ammonia treatment on entry to the clear water tank from which it is passed into supply to the High Level Areas of Shipley by means of a 10-inch diameter main.

In addition, the Council possess the right to collect water over gathering grounds consisting of 1,881 acres on Morton Moor and Bingley Moor. The effective drainage area for Graincliffe Reservoir is 1,116 acres and the water is conducted into the Reservoir, the capacity of which is $95\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons, by three main dykes - Weecher Dyke, Black Dyke, and Great Graincliffe Dyke.

Any water which overflows from Graincliffe Reservoir or which is allowed to go down the Reservoir bye-pass, is fed via Eldwick Beck into Eldwick Reservoir, which has a capacity of $27\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons approximately, and is now used only for storage of compensation water, the supply of which is a statutory obligation on the Council. This water is fed into Eldwick Beck below the Reservoir Dam.

The requirements of the High Level Areas of Shipley do not absorb the whole of the yield of the springs and the resulting surplus water overflows before treatment from a manhole in the embankment of Graincliffe Reservoir into a 12-inch diameter pipeline to the Baildon Bank Service Reservoirs. These Reservoirs supply a large proportion of the lower levels of Shipley and the excess demand from these areas over the surplus water available from the springs is made up by releasing surface water stored in Graincliffe Reservoir to mix with the spring water where this enters the pipeline to the Service Reservoirs.

Whilst the water from the springs is characterised by a very high degree of chemical and organic purity, and only a slight acidity, the surface water from the Gathering Grounds has in solution a relatively large proportion of natural aluminium and a high acidity, and this latter property would give rise to a dangerous degree of plumbo-solvency, even when the water was mixed with the less acid spring water, unless the combined waters were treated before being put into supply.

At Baildon Bank, however, the combined spring and surface waters are given lime and chlorine-ammonia treatment before being passed into the reservoirs. In this case the lime treatment fulfills the dual purpose of obviating for all practical purposes the power of the water to dissolve lead from pipes and fittings and converts its properties from acid to slightly alkaline, thus causing the aluminium to settle out in the reservoirs (which perform the purpose of sedimentation tanks as well as storage reservoirs) in the form of a floc or jelly-like substance which tends to trap any organic or other impurities and further clarifies and purifies the water. In order to give adequate settlement the two reservoirs are used alternately.

The purified treated water is passed into service from the Baildon Bank Service Reservoirs by means of two 10-inch diameter mains,

In addition to supplies from their own sources the Council purchase, by an agreement entered into in 1939 and terminating in 1959, a further supply of treated water amounting to approximately 500,000 gallons per day from the Bradford Corporation Water Undertaking.

Work on the development of additional small springs on the Gathering Grounds at Fenny Shaw, authorised under the above Agreement, was continued during the year.

In order to carry out the treatment of water from their own sources adequately, the properties of both the raw and the treated water

are tested several times a day at Graincliffe and Baildon Bank treatment plants, and also samples of tap water taken in Shipley from both sources are tested daily by members of the Water Department Staff. In addition, monthly examinations by independent analysts are made of both the bacteriological and chemical properties of all raw waters and treated waters supplied to consumers, and the results of these over a long period indicate the very satisfactory nature of the water supply.

Consumption

All houses except three, where there were private supplies, were serviced direct from the mains, that is, 99.9% had a piped supply.

No houses were supplied by stand pipes.

Average daily total consumption	= 1,178,000 gallons
Average daily total consumption per head	= 36.9 gallons
Average daily domestic consumption	= 967,000 gallons
Average daily domestic consumption per head	= 30.3 gallons
Average daily industrial consumption	= 211,000 gallons

Bacteriological and Chemical Examination

Samples were taken monthly as routine (and oftener as needed) from four points in the town (corresponding with the supply), and from various points on the "collection" or storage side of the undertaking. Samples were examined by the Laboratory during 1957 and the results are tabulated overleaf.

Findings of Public Health Laboratory (Bacteriological Examinations)

Treated Water

Shipley Water Supply (samples)

Bradford Supply for Shipley (samples)

<u>Presumptive</u> <u>B. Coli Count</u> <u>per 100 ml</u> <u>water</u>	<u>Graincliffe</u> <u>Clear Water</u> <u>Basin</u>	<u>Baildon Bank</u> <u>Reservoirs</u>		<u>Town Samples</u>			
		<u>Upper</u>	<u>Lower</u>	<u>High</u> <u>Level</u>	<u>Low</u> <u>Level</u>	<u>High</u> <u>Level</u>	<u>Low</u> <u>Level</u>
(Class I) Highly Satisfactory	12	-	-	12	12	12	12
1-2 (Class II) Satisfactory	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3-10 (Class III) Suspicious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 10 (Class IV) Unsatisfactory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Untreated Water

Shipley Collection (samples)

<u>Presumptive</u> <u>B. coli count</u> <u>per 100 ml water</u>	<u>Before</u> <u>Impounding</u>	<u>Impounding</u> <u>Reservoir</u>
0-2	24	19
3-25	20	2
26-49	4	1
50 and over	5	-

Chemical Examinations

Messrs. Richardson & Jaffe, Analytical and Consulting Chemists, made monthly examinations of the water supply and samples from each of the four supply areas in the town were examined. The report for June, 1957, is set out below:-

<u>CHEMICAL ANALYSES</u>			<u>Shipley Water Supply</u>		<u>Bradford Supply for Shipley</u>	
(results in parts per million)			<u>High Level</u>	<u>Low Level</u>	<u>High Level</u>	<u>Low Level</u>
Total Solids	...	...	100	100	100	100
Chloride	...	...	14	16	10	11
Total Hardness	...	...	30	45	30	40
Lead, Copper, Zinc	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Iron	...	...	Nil	0.16	Nil	Nil
Manganese	...	...	Nil	Nil	-	-
Aluminium	...	...	Nil	0.2	-	-
Silica	...	...	26.0	12.0	-	-
Free Ammonia	...	...	0.05	0.15	0.01	0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Nitrous Nitrogen	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	...	...	0.76	0.73	0.25	0.57
Free Chlorine	...	...	0.28	0.18		
pH	.....		8.2	8.2	7.0	6.8

Plumbo-Solvency

The water as collected from the moors is acid, and is, therefore, presumably plumbo-solvent. Hydrated lime is added to reduce acidity. Samples were examined in 1957 for lead content, 4 from the Low Level Supply and 4 from the High Level Supply; 4 were taken after the water had been standing all night in the service pipes (first draw sample) and 4 were taken after half-an-hour's standing. These tests showed the water to have no appreciable plumbo-solvent effect when delivered to the house taps.

Private Water Supplies

At the close of the year there were only three isolated houses, that is, less than 0.1% of the houses in the town, and two farms supplied with water from private sources.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Public Health and Housing Committee:

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my twelfth Annual Report as your
Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING

The year 1957 saw the rapid continuation of the Council's
clearance programme and 138 houses were demolished. A further 45
families comprising 113 persons were rehoused during the year. In
addition, 11 individual unfit houses were closed and 11 families (24
persons) rehoused.

Twelve local authority owned houses purchased specifically for
demolition and certified as unfit by the Medical Officer of Health were
pulled down; 43 families (119 persons) were rehoused from these and
other similar houses.

The progress in areas confirmed by the Minister in 1956 was as
follows:

1. Shipley (Briggate, Windhill) Clearance Order, 1955

The remainder of the properties comprising 19 houses and 1
house and shop were demolished during 1957.

2. Shipley (Crag Road) Clearance Order, 1955

5 houses were vacated and the 30 houses and 1 house and shop
were demolished during 1957.

3. Shipley (Valley Road - West) Clearance Order, 1955

The remaining 18 houses were vacated and the whole area was
demolished during the year.

In the case of the Atkinson Street and Hope Street clearance
areas, negotiations resulted in the Council purchasing 11 of the houses
in Atkinson Street and these were vacated and 34 persons rehoused.
Three of the houses which could not be demolished without interfering
with the other properties outside the area were closed as individual

unfit houses and 3 persons were rehoused. In Hope Street 8 families and 21 persons were rehoused. Both these areas will be cleared during 1958.

During the year the Council proceeded to purchase unfit properties still remaining and there is every possibility that the 5 year programme will be completed by the end of 1958. If this should be accomplished it will mean that 721 houses will have been vacated and the vast majority pulled down.

Improvement Grants

32 grants were approved, 24 to owner/occupiers and 8 to owners of tenanted houses. These figures show little variation from those of previous years and the progress made in this direction has done little towards improving housing conditions by providing amenities which are now regarded as essential for the comfort of householders.

Included in the 32 grants were 8 in respect of Type II back-to-backs where the Medical Officer certified that improvements in ventilation could be effected.

Rent Act, 1957

This Act, which came into operation on 6th July, 1957, was expected to create a considerable amount of work by reason of applications for certificates of disrepair. In Shipley, at any rate, fears that this might happen proved to be unfounded. To 31st December, 1957, 47 applications for such certificates were received. 7 certificates of disrepair were issued but generally speaking owners submitted undertakings that the work would be carried out within the statutory period of 6 months. It is impossible to estimate the effect of this Act on the repair of rented properties; equally, no estimate can be given of the number of tenants who have accepted increases of rent without bothering to represent defects either to the owner or the local authority. It is known that in some cases landlords have not increased rents due to the possibility of precipitating applications for certificates of disrepair.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The position with regard to the cleansing service has varied little over the past 3 or 4 years. With an establishment of 17 dustmen 55 men were employed. During the two previous years the figures were 47 and 36.

Salvage

Sales of salvage were slightly less than in 1956, income being £3,920 as compared with £4,198. The tonnage of waste paper and other materials collected was maintained at almost the same figure, the reduction in income being due to a variation in the materials sold.

STAFF

There were no staff changes during the year.

I wish to place on record my thanks to the Chairman, Vice Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their interest and support during another year of intense activity in many branches of the work of the Department.

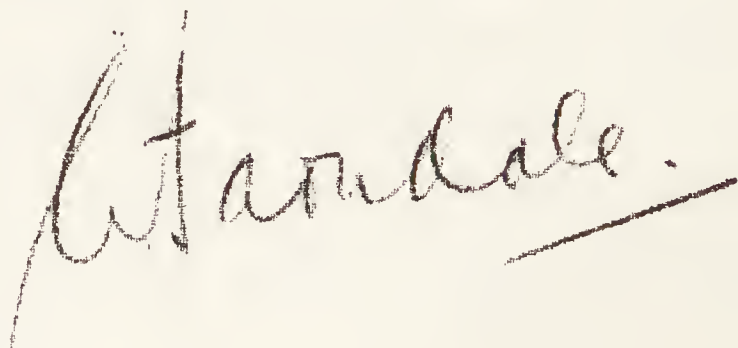
My thanks are also due to the other officers of the Council for their unfailing help and advice on the many problems which arise from time to time.

To the foreman and members of the Cleansing staff are due the thanks not only of myself but, I believe, the appreciation of the townspeople. Theirs is a heavy and often unpleasant job which by and large is carried out cheerfully and with very little cause for complaint by the ratepayers.

Finally I would express my appreciation of the valuable work of the technical and clerical staff for their continued enthusiasm and support.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "A. Standale", with a horizontal line drawn underneath the name.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

496 complaints were received during the year, an increase of 24 compared with 1956. These are listed below:-

Housing defects	...	...	...	...	...	151
Overcrowding...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Choked drains or sewers	...	...	...	...	...	67
Water supply...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Defective drains	...	...	...	...	...	47
Verminous houses	...	...	...	...	...	23
Rats or mice infestations	...	...	...	...	...	90
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	101

Inspections

Dwellinghouses (Public Health Act)	...	...	...	...	449
Dwellinghouses (Smoke Control Area)	...	...	...	...	219
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	33
Refuse Receptacles	...	...	...	...	15
Cinemas	...	...	...	...	2
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	11
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	45
Knacker's Premises	...	...	...	...	3
Verminous and/or Dirty Premises:-					
Houses	...	...	...	...	29
Other Premises	...	...	...	...	-
Clean Air Act:-					
(1) Observations (Factory chimneys)	...	...	...	...	171
(2) Interviews	...	...	...	...	12
Shops Act, 1950	...	...	...	...	14
Rats and mice	...	...	...	...	188
Sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	440
School, Public or Hotel Conveniences	...	...	...	...	83
Maggot Breeding Premises	...	...	...	...	20
Visits to works in progress	...	...	...	...	738
Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	...	6
Cleansing Department	...	...	...	...	269
Salvage Depot	...	...	...	...	114
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	211
Incinerator	...	...	...	...	6
Mortuary	...	...	...	...	6
Accumulations of Refuse	...	...	...	...	189
Re Salvage	...	...	...	...	31

Miscellaneous visits or inspections	...	...	...	653
Interviews	...	...	...	1173
Nuisances	...	...	...	462
Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Regulations	...	...	...	2
Common yards and passages	...	...	...	11
Re-inspections under Public Health Act	...	...	...	522

Summary of Sanitary Works Executed

Houses re-drained or partially re-drained	...	...	136
House drains cleared of obstructions	...	...	67
House drains repaired	...	...	31
House drains encased in concrete	...	...	84
Areas drained and concreted	...	...	46
Yard or Area Gullies fixed	...	...	51
Inspection Chambers repaired or provided	...	...	6
Intercepting traps taken out	...	...	2
Waste pipes trapped, renewed and disconnected	...	...	5
Fall pipes repaired and disconnected	...	...	13
Sinks provided and walls tiled	...	...	2
New sinks provided	...	...	9

Summary of Drains Tested

Drains under construction or repair tested hydraulically	211
Drains tested with colours for the purpose of tracing the source of flooded basements	118
Drains tested by Volatile Test	13
Drains opened for examination	5
Drains tested by smoke	40

Sanitary Accommodation

The conversion of the waste water closets in the town proceeded steadily but slowly and 60 were dealt with during the year. At the end of 1957, 207 were still in existence but this includes some 80 closets in an area in the North ward which the Council propose to redevlop in the near future. As this is expected to take place within the next few years these conveniences will be left and in all probability demolished. It should be possible by the end of 1959 to see the winding up of the conversion scheme started in 1953.

Summary of Works carried out

W.C.s provided to existing houses	...	...	...	40
W.C. appliances renewed or repaired	...	...	...	6
Waste water closets converted into fresh water closets				60
Waste water closets abolished	...	...	...	1
W.C. pedestals renewed	...	...	...	9
W.C. seats provided or repaired	...	...	...	1
W.C.s cleansed or lime-washed	...	...	...	2
W.C. walls repaired	...	...	...	17
Sanitary dustbins repaired or new bins substituted therefor				391
Water closets abolished	...	...	...	118
Soil pipes repaired	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous repairs	...	...	...	17

Number and Types of Closet Accommodation at December 31st, 1957.

		<u>Water Closets</u>	<u>Waste Water Closets</u>	<u>Privies</u>	<u>Movable Privy Pails</u>
North Ward	...	2,291	123	1	6
South Ward	...	2,761	25	2	2
East Ward	...	2,472	0	2	0
West Ward	...	2,935	7	3	3
Central Ward	...	1,837	52	0	0
Totals	...	12,296	207	8	11

Farm premises and factories are included.

The 8 privies and 11 privy pails still in use are at farms and other isolated premises where no sewer is available.

31 houses are not connected to the town's sewerage system.

Offensive Trade Premises

Offensive Trades in the district include the following:
1 Tripe Boiler; 1 Bone Boiler; 1 Fat Melter; 1 Gut Scraper.

Eleven inspections - all satisfactory.

Notices served during 1957.

Public Health Act, 1936.

Housing Act, 1936.

Statutory Notices

Outstanding, 1956	...	...	...	25
Served during 1957	...	...	...	54
Complied with, 1957	...	...	...	53
Outstanding, 31st December, 1957	...	...	...	26

Informal Notices

Outstanding, 31st December, 1956	...	...	...	128
Served during 1957	...	...	...	642
Complied with, 1957	...	...	...	674
Outstanding, 31st December, 1957	...	...	...	96

RODENT DESTRUCTION

The work of rodent control is carried out by 1 fulltime and 2 part-time operatives with supervision and assistance as required from the Public Health Inspectors. 155 minor infestations were dealt with and 144 bodies of rats or mice were found. Inspections by the Public Health staff numbered 188.

Two maintenance treatments were carried out on the sewers using Warfarin and it has been found that the rat population is considerably reduced. The number of manholes showing "takes" on test baiting is now very much less than formerly.

Baiting and poisoning was carried out as a routine measure at the refuse tips, sewage works and cleansing depot.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Factories with power	...	...	...	183
Factories without power	...	...	...	13
Total				<u>196</u>

Number of inspections of factories:-

(a)	With mechanical power ...	...	...	31
(b)	Without mechanical power	...	...	6
(c)	Outworkers ...	...	...	33

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

During the year the Public Health Committee gave detailed consideration to new legislation dealing with air pollution and the attention of all factory owners was directed to the provisions of the Clean Air Act which came into operation on 31st December, 1956, and also to the provisions which, though not in force at the time, were likely to be implemented early in 1958. Factory managements were requested to examine their steam raising plants in order that they would be able to comply as fully as possible with any regulations which the Minister of Housing and Local Government would be issuing at a later date.

During the year 171 smoke observations were taken and 6 cautions for emission of black smoke were issued.

Smoke Control Areas

The possibility of establishing smoke control areas was also considered and the Department was instructed to carry out pilot surveys in two districts on the western side of the town. Subsequent developments will be contained in the report for 1958.

Recording of Atmospheric Pollution, Somerset House

Month	Rainfall inches	Insoluble Deposit Tons sq. mile	Soluble Deposit Tons sq. mile	Total Solids Tons sq. mile	Sulphur Estimation Mg/day, 100cm ² Lead Peroxide
January	2.15	4.51	6.97	11.48	2.03
February	2.67	2.59	11.38	13.97	2.08
March	1.95	0.17	7.07	7.24	2.04
April	0.026	14.93	3.72	18.65	0.51
May	0.62	6.87	7.63	14.50	1.21
June	1.90	5.97	12.28	18.25	0.80
July	1.49	2.39	6.34	8.73	0.33
August	5.13	3.18	11.95	15.13	0.59
September	4.36	1.06	10.72	11.78	0.90
October	2.46	4.94	8.60	13.54	1.21
November	2.05	16.13	6.11	22.24	1.85
December	3.08	13.84	9.96	23.80	2.66
Totals	27.886	76.58	102.73	179.31	16.21

Rainfall 1956, 22.68

	Tons per square mile			Sulphur
Monthly Average Deposit (1957)	6.38	8.56	14.94	1.35
Monthly Average Deposit (1956)	6.74	5.96	12.7	1.347

SHOPS ACT

Fourteen visits were made for the inspection of sanitary and washing accomodation. One notice was served and complied with.

LETHAL CHAMBER

The lethal chamber operated by the R.S.P.C.A. at the Dockfield Depot continued to be well used and as the facilities became more widely known the number of animals treated and destroyed increased somewhat. 97 dogs and 143 cats were disposed of.

The Society were not, however, successful in obtaining permanent premises near the centre of the town which it had hoped to open as an advice and destruction centre.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

for the period April 1st, 1957 to March 31st, 1958.

Refuse Collection

The weather in comparison with the previous winter was exceptionally severe with long periods of frost and heavy snows which taxed the men and the vehicles considerably. The first substantial fall was on Wednesday, 1st January, 1958, and from then on snow was present to a greater or lesser degree until 3rd April. Due to heavy snow the collection of bins was discontinued on Monday afternoon, 24th February, and resumed on Wednesday, 26th February.

As a result of continual changes in personnel, a weekly collection was not attained, the average interval between collections varying between $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 9 days.

Refuse Disposal

Refuse was disposed of entirely by controlled tipping at Hirst Wood and Wrose Tips. Two rather extensive fires occurred at weekends, and in both cases trespassers were probably responsible. At Wrose Tip trenching and flooding was carried out in order to control the fire which was later dug out, tipping being continued for some 4 months at another point on the same tip until it was certain that the fire was out.

At Hirst Wood tip a fire started on Sunday afternoon, 30th June, following a particularly hot dry spell. It was not possible to carry out very extensive flooding operations and in this case it was decided to seal off the affected portion with flue dust and moulders sand. After a few weeks evidence of the fire had ceased and no further trouble was experienced.

Salvage

Materials recovered from house and shop refuse are detailed below. No difficulty was experienced in disposing of waste paper and almost exactly the same weight was sold as in 1956. Of the other materials, sales of baled tins increased by 10 tons and other materials were approximately the same as in the previous year.

	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Waste paper and cardboard	401	17	3	3331	0	4
Cast iron	7	6	0	60	0	6
Baled tins	26	14	2	197	3	10
Rags, rugs, carpets, sackings, etc.	6	15	1	124	0	6
Miscellaneous		9	2	9	16	2
Non-ferrous scrap	1	2	1	127	14	1
Light iron	17	12	3	70	1	1
<hr/>						
Total	461	18	0	£3919	16	6
<hr/>						

Monthly Income

	£	s.	d.
1957			
April	339	13	2
May	378	7	6
June	380	0	1
July	373	16	5
August	287	1	5
September	287	9	0
October	356	14	8
November	260	1	0
December	343	10	2
1958			
January	267	17	7
February	284	2	6
March	361	3	0
<hr/>			
	£3919	16	6
<hr/>			

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

Private Builders

Since the war private builders have completed 177 houses and provided 43 housing units by conversions to flats. In addition the West Riding Police Authority have erected 15 houses.

Post-War Housing Units provided by Council

New Houses erected during the year ... 123

Houses provided up to 31st March, 1958:-

Permanent	...	1199
Conversion	...	12
Pre-fabs,	...	100

1311

Applicants re-housed from 1st April, 1957 to 31st March, 1958.

<u>Description</u>	<u>Bung.</u>	<u>1 BR.</u>	<u>2 BR.</u>	<u>3 BR.</u>	<u>4 BR.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Overcrowding ...	-	-	1	15	6	22
Sufficient Accommodation ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Cases ...	-	4	3	-	-	7
M.O.H. Cases ...	-	7	5	2	-	14
Clearance Areas ...	2	54	32	16	1	105
Individual Unfit Properties	-	2	3	2	1	8
Families without separate accommodation ...	-	14	25	10	3	52
Totals	2	81	69	45	11	208

11 tenants on Council Estates were transferred to abate bedroom deficiency. Tenants transferred to release unused bedrooms numbered 36.

The above information relating to re-housing has been supplied by the Treasurer.

Back-to-Back and Blind Back Houses at December 31st, 1957.

North Ward	...	...	440
South Ward	...	...	576
East Ward	...	...	657
West Ward	...	...	133
Central Ward	...	...	315

2,121

(Number at 31st December, 1956 - 2,267)

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Housing Inspections, 1957.

Number of houses inspected	...	...	...	...	56
Houses let in lodgings	...	...	...	...	4
Visits in respect of overcrowding	...	...	...	...	25
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	180
Visits re Habitation Certificates	...	...	...	...	151
Removals to Council houses	...	...	...	...	48
Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	273
Certificates of disrepair - houses inspected...	...	...	...	...	45

Housing Defects Remedied, 1957.

Wooden floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	9
Windows repaired and properly hung	...	...	...	...	32
Window frames mastic pointed...	...	...	...	...	14
Skylights repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Doors and casings or furnishings repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	29
Plastered walls repaired	...	...	...	...	14
Plastered ceilings repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	15
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	21
Fall pipes renewed	...	...	...	...	4
Walls repointed	...	...	...	...	6
Cement rendering renewed	...	...	...	...	1
Ranges repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	9
Staircases and fencing repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Chimneys and flues repaired	...	...	...	...	23
Stone floor relaid	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous defects remedied	...	...	...	...	39

Individual Unfit Houses

Briggate, Shipley, 72 and 74

These houses were vacated during the year and were not re-let in accordance with an undertaking given by the owner. One family was rehoused (6 persons), and in the case of the second house the only occupant died.

Spring Bank, 1

This house was closed as the owner could not afford to carry out repairs which the Council decided were excessive having regard to the value of the house and one family (3 persons) was rehoused.

Kirkgate, 9 and 11

Both houses were vacated during the year and 4 persons were rehoused. The Council had previously accepted an undertaking that upon vacation they would not be re-let for housing purposes.

Ives Street, 9 and 11

These houses were represented to the Council as being unfit for habitation and not capable of being rendered fit at reasonable expense. The owners agreed. Two families (5 persons) were rehoused and both houses were closed.

Oak Bank, 22

The Council considered this house to be unfit and not capable of being repaired at reasonable expense. The owners were in agreement and the house was closed by agreement and 2 persons were rehoused.

Gaisby Lane Bottom

7 houses forming part of a larger area included in the Council's clearance programme were dealt with by agreement with the owner who undertook to demolish 3 of the houses, Nos. 24, 25, and 26, after the tenants had been rehoused, and the remaining 4 houses (nos. 27, 28, 29, 30), each of which comprised one living room and one bedroom, are to be converted into one large house for the use of the owner. The Council undertook to rehouse the 3 families in the houses concerned.

Overcrowding

The remarks made in previous reports, relative to this matter, apply equally to the present time. Gross overcrowding has in general been overcome and there is very little overcrowding, as reckoned by the very low standard of the Housing Acts. There is, however, a certain amount of local crowding in lodgings, the extent of which cannot be accurately gauged, and the figures given below are therefore of very little use in assessing overcrowding of any description. The Department continued to work in close co-operation with the Housing Office, particularly with regard to the unsatisfactory housing conditions of applicants for rehousing.

HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV

A	(1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of 1957	3
	(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	... .. 6
	(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	... .. 28
B		Number of new cases of overcrowding discovered during 1957	... .. Nil
C	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved	... Nil
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	... Nil

Vermineous Houses

Only one house was found to be affected and treated for bed bugs. The presence of these insects continues to decline and whilst the new insecticides have undoubtedly played their part, increased attention to domestic cleanliness has played a no less significant part in this improvement. It is interesting to note that in the Annual Report for 1938 no fewer than 38 houses were reported infested and in certain areas of the town, particularly in the summertime, requests for insecticides and the loan of sprayers was a daily occurrence.

MILK DISTRIBUTION

Resident in the District at the end of the year there were on the register:-

Distributors of Milk	...	...	...	...	18
Dairies	...	...	...	...	3
Premises at which Milk is sold only in sealed bottles					82
					Total ... 103

Non-resident Distributors numbered 20.

Bacterial Examination of Milk

		<u>Samples Submitted</u>	<u>Satis- factory</u>	<u>Unsatis- factory</u>	<u>Void</u>
T.T. Pasteurised	...	35	35	0	0
T.T. Certified	...	47	44	3	0
Pasteurised...	...	13	13	0	0
Ungraded	...	3	3	0	0
		98	95	3	0
Samples taken by W.R.C.C.					
Past. (produced in Shipley)		25	25	0	0
T.T. Past. (produced in Shipley)		1	1	0	0
		26	26	0	0

Biological Examination of Milk

11 samples of milk were submitted for biological examination and all proved negative for tubercle bacilli.

B. Abortus

During the year 31 samples of milk were submitted to the Ring test. 9 were positive and 22 negative.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

The number of animals passing through the Abattoir during 1957 showed a decrease of 603 as compared with 1956. The reduction was due mainly to fewer pigs being slaughtered. The quality of meat remains very high as is evidenced by the fact that only 51 cows were brought in during the year.

Animals killed during the year:-

			1957
Beasts	...	...	2,018
Calves	...	...	86
Sheep	...	...	5,889
Pigs	...	...	1,987
Total ...			<hr/> 9,980 <hr/>

The number of cows killed was 51, or 2.5% of the beasts, as compared with 5.7% in 1956.

Meat Inspection

Return of Animals Slaughtered and Meat Inspected during 1957.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR

	<u>Cattle</u> (<u>excluding</u> <u>Cows</u>)	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>and</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number inspected	1967	51	86	5889	1987
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	0	0	3	0	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	680	25	0	525	241
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	34.5%	49.02%	3.49%	8.91%	12.12%
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	0	0	0	0	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	110	0	0	0	114
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	5.59%	0	0	0	5.73%

Table of Particulars of Carcasses and Organs condemned at the Public Abattoir.

BEASTS - TUBERCULOSIS

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Weight in lbs.</u>
Heads and Tongues ...	52	1,602
Livers ...	3	48
Lungs (pairs) ...	66	660
Mesenteries and Intestines ...	19	520
		<hr/>
		2,830
		<hr/>

PIGS - TUBERCULOSIS

			<u>No.</u>	<u>Weight in lbs.</u>
Heads	...	...	57	574
Lungs (pairs)	...	...	42	141
Mesenteries	...	...	27	121
Livers	...	...	2	6
				<hr/>
				842
				<hr/>

CALVES - None

OTHER DISEASES

BEASTS

			<u>No.</u>	<u>Weight in lbs.</u>
Set of Offals (Cysticercus Bovis)			1	62
Hearts (Pericarditis)	...		4	19
Lungs (Congestion)...	...		2	20
Lungs (Abscesses)	...	...	1	10
Lungs (Emphysema)	...	...	4	40
Lungs (Pleurisy)	...	...	3	30
Livers (Distomatosis)	...		580	9,274
Livers (Angioma)	...	...	11	176
Livers (Cirrhosis)...	...	...	32	488
Livers (Abscess)	...	...	47	752
Heads & Tongues (Actinomycosis)			2	64
				<hr/>
				10,935
				<hr/>

PIGS

			<u>No.</u>	<u>Weight in lbs.</u>
Livers (Cirrhosis)	...	...	135	461
Livers (Necrosis)	...	...	3	9
Lungs (Pneumonia)	...	...	4	8
Lungs (Pleurisy)	...	...	50	150
Lungs (Congestion)	...	...	48	144
Kidneys (Oedema)	...	...	10	9
Carcass (Peritonitis & Pleurisy)			1	50
Forequarters (Pleurisy)...	...	...	2	60

891

CALVES

			<u>No.</u>	<u>Weight in lbs.</u>
Carcasses (Joint Ill)	...	...	2	135
Carcass (Immaturity)	...	...	1	35

170

SHEEP

			<u>No.</u>	<u>Weight in lbs.</u>
Lungs (Pleurisy)	...	...	8	16
Livers (Distoma & Parasites)	...	...	464	928

944

			<u>Tons</u>	<u>cwts.</u>	<u>qrs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
Meat condemned at Public Abattoir	...		7	8	1	8
Foods surrendered at Shops, etc.	...		1	2	2	6
			8	10	3	14

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Sampling

Food and Drugs sampling is done by the West Riding County Council, Weights and Measures Department.

100 samples were taken, 95 of milk and 5 of other foods.

In connection with these results the Weights and Measures Inspector reports as follows:-

"One sample in each case was returned by the Analyst as 'Not genuine'. A sample of milk was found to be 6.6% deficient in fat, and a sample of beef sausage contained only 47.2% of meat. In each case a report was submitted and a letter of caution was subsequently sent to the trader concerned by the Clerk to the County Council".

Visits to Food Premises

Further detailed inspections of food shops were continued to secure compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. These were in addition to routine visits and details are set out below:-

				<u>Routine visits</u>	<u>Inspections Food Hygiene Regulations</u>
Manufacture of Sausages, etc.	...	...		24	14
Butcher's Shops	...	...		176	
Fishmongers' and Greengrocers' Premises	...	...		306	
Fried Fish Shops	...	...		34	-
Bakers' and Confectioners' Shops	...	...		194	7
Bakehouses...	...	...		29	
Grocers' Shops	...	...		67	12
Public Abattoir	...	...		22	
Markets	...	...		80	
Licensed Premises	...	...		10	
Cafes, Restaurants...	...	...		10	2
Ice Cream - Manufacturers' Premises	...	...		6	
Ice Cream - Shops registered for sale only...	...	...		27	
Industrial Canteens	...	...		11	
Wholesale Premises...	...	...		37	
School Canteens	...	...		16	1
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				1,049	46
				<hr/>	<hr/>

The following improvements were carried out at 20 premises:-

Wash basins fixed	...	...	...	18
White glazed sinks provided	...	...	...	6
Refrigerators installed	...	...	...	6
Electric light to W.C.s	...	...	...	7
Protection of foodstuffs	...	...	...	4
Repairs to walls, floors and ceilings	...	...	...	15
Clothes lockers provided	...	...	...	5
Repairs to equipment	...	...	...	9
Gas water heaters	...	...	...	15
First aid boxes	...	...	...	12
Nail brushes, etc.	...	...	...	5
Redecoration of rooms	...	...	...	45
Miscellaneous improvements	...	...	...	8

DIVISIONAL MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Births during the year to Mothers normally resident in the Division.

	Live	Still	Total	%
Domiciliary	261	2	263	27
Private Nursing Homes	35	-	35	4
Maternity Hospitals	666	14	680	69
	<u>962</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>978</u>	<u>100</u>

MATERNITY SERVICES

Domiciliary Cases

County Midwives	267
Private Midwives	1
Private Nursing Homes	58
Maternity Hospitals (Hospital Management Committees)	375
Total Cases in Divisional area	<u>701</u>

Births outside the Division

Domiciliary	1
Nursing Homes	63
Hospitals:	
Keighley St. John's	60
Halifax General	9
Bradford St. Lukes	181
Victoria Hospital, Keighley	4
Other Hospitals	7
	<u>325</u>

MATERNITY HOME

The Maternity Home, Shipley is administered by a Sub-Committee of the Bradford 'A' Group Hospital Management Committee. Meetings are held monthly at Salt's Hospital or the Maternity Home.

ADMISSIONS

Miss Beulah, Matron of the Maternity Home, has provided me with the following statistics:-

375 women were delivered. 7 cases were emergency admissions. 10.33 days was the average stay in lying-in beds. The average daily number of beds occupied was 13.2

SPECIAL STATISTICS

There were 10 forceps deliveries out of 436 cases. There were 2 stillbirths and 5 neo-natal deaths. 2 women received blood transfusion.

CONSULTANT SERVICE

Patients were seen by Mr. Craig before confinement. Total attendances numbered 130. Mr. Craig also paid special visits to 57 women. The Consultant Paediatrician was called to examine 5 babies and the Consultant Surgeon examined 3 infants.

TRANSFERS

28 patients were transferred to other hospitals; 116 women received Gas and Air Analgesia, 258 with Pethidine in addition.

PREMATURE BABIES

22 babies weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth, 2 being stillborn and 4 died later.

MIDWIVES' ACTS

Medical Aid Notices under the Midwives' Acts received from Midwives during the year.

(1) Death of (a) Mother	-
(b) Child	5
(2) Stillbirths	3
(3) Laying out dead body	-
(4) Substitution of artificial feeding	105
(5) Liability to be a source of infection	-
(6) Medical Aid Notices :-	

No. issued because of complications
arising during/in

Preg- nancy	Labour	Lying- in	The Child	Total
----------------	--------	--------------	--------------	-------

Domiciliary Cases

(i) Where the Medical Practitioner
had arranged to provide the
patient with Maternity Medical
Services under the National
Health Service Act.

6	42	6	6	60
---	----	---	---	----

(ii) Others

-	-	-	-	-
---	---	---	---	---

Cases in Institutions

-	-	-	-	-
---	---	---	---	---

Total

6	42	6	6	60
---	----	---	---	----

ANALGESIA in CHILDBIRTH

(a) Number of Midwives in practice in the area
qualified to administer Analgesics in
accordance with the requirements of the
Central Midwives Board.

(i) Domiciliary	6
(ii) Private Nursing Homes	-
(iii) Institutions	7

(b) Number of Domiciliary Midwives in the
Divisional Area who have been trained
under approved schemes for the
administration of Analgesics during the year.

Nil

(c) Number of sets of apparatus for the
administration of Analgesics by Domiciliary
Midwives:

(i) Issued during the year, excluding replacements.	Nil
(ii) In use at the end of the year	7

(d) Number of cases where Analgesics were
administered by Domiciliary Midwives
during the year:

(i) Gas and Air	36
(ii) Pethidine	7
(iii) Gas and Air with Pethidine	211

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

There were no cases of Infectious Disease related to child-birth.

MATERNAL DEATHS

Nil

Maternal Death Rate (per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths).

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	Average Rate for 10 years
Districts											
Shipley	1.7	1.8	nil	1.9	nil	nil	2.0	nil	nil	nil	0.7
Bingley	5.5	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	0.6
Baildon	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Denholme	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

ANCILLARY SERVICES IN PREGNANCY AND LYING-IN

HOME HELPS

Reference should be made to pages 14 and 15.

DENTAL TREATMENT

Expectant mothers are referred from the Doctor to the private dentist or to the dentist at the Ante-natal Clinic and facilities are also available for nursing mothers.

I wish to express appreciation of the valuable services of Mrs. Holburn, Mr. Thompson and assistants.

DENTAL TREATMENT OF YOUNG CHILDREN AND MOTHERS

(a) Numbers provided with dental care:

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under five
Examined	42	30
Needing treatment	33	27
Treated	30	27

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under five
Extractions	159	18
Anaesthetics: Local	3	-
General	20	13
Fillings	37	17
Scalings or Scaling and Gum Treatment	25	17
Dentures provided	36	-
Silver nitrate	-	9

ANTE-NATAL RELAXATION CLASSES.

	Sessions held	No. of patients	Total Attendances
Somerset House	48	95	621
Bingley	44	33	189

Mothers continue to attend in considerable number and frequently express appreciation of this class. They benefit both physically and psychologically and have the added enthusiasm and skill of Miss Rex and Midwives.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Clinic	Sessions held	No. of Patients	Total Attend- ances	Average Attend- ances per Session
Somerset House	99	215	872	9
Maternity Home	50	486	629	13
Total - Shipley		701	1501	
Bingley	50	159	757	15
Baildon	26	71	251	10
* Denholme	25	54	185	7
		985	2694	

* Ante-natal attendances at Infant Welfare Clinic.

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION.

The Branch Secretary reports -

"Clinic attendances	1956 - 57	1957 - 58
No. of Clinic sessions	47	44
Total No. of new patients	594	520
Av. No. of new patients per session	12.6	11.8
Total No. of patients seen by the Doctor	1797	1770
Total attendances (including those coming for supplies)	2058	2060

Distribution of new patients	1956 - 57	1957 - 58
Bradford and District	343	295
Shipley and District	85	77
Keighley and District	85	72
Bingley and District	28	24
Leeds, Pudsey and Aireborough	18	12
Wharfedale	13	22
Skipton, Colne and Barnoldswick	17	14
Others	5	4
	<u>594</u>	<u>520</u>

Sources of new patients

Source	No. of Patients	
	1956 - 57	1957 - 58
General Practitioners	183	153
Friends	261	226
Health Visitors, Nurses & Midwives	82	76
Transfers from F.P.A. Clinics	31	18
Marriage Guidance	17	18
Other	20	29
	<u>594</u>	<u>520</u>

No. of parcels sent	-	625
---------------------	---	-----

The above figures are once again proof that the clinic provides a very necessary service to the community of this large area.

The actual number of new patients seen over the whole year was slightly smaller than last year as we were able to hold three fewer clinic sessions than in previous years, as the clinic was closed for extensive decoration during December. It is gratifying to note, however, that the average number of new patients attending at each session has maintained its high level. It is inevitable that the

number of patients attending from the Bradford district should be larger than from any other district, owing to its larger population and it would seem by comparison, that the percentage is much the same in each case. We are glad to have been of service to the Doctors, Hospitals, Marriage Guidance Council, and Nursing personnel who have guided patients to us.

It will be seen that the total number of attendances over the whole year has again increased so that there would appear to be no falling off of patients already registered.

The postal service forms a substantial part of the clinic work, and this is undoubtedly a vital service from a clinic supplying a large and outlying area.

The band of voluntary helpers has continued to attend on a rota system, and although the actual number of helpers has decreased slightly, the system of work has continued. We have been fortunate in acquiring the help of four patients who volunteered to assist the nursing staff by carrying out duties in the sterilising room, and so very ably assist in the smooth running of the clinic. The Shipley branch of the British Red Cross Society has continued to help in this manner, and the Bingley branch have provided help since the beginning of the year. We would like to thank all these volunteers who attend so regularly, and without whose help it would be impossible to carry on the work of the clinic efficiently.

Appreciation and thanks must also be expressed to Mr. Holroyd our Honorary Treasurer and to Mr. Bedworth our Honorary Auditor for giving their time again.

We were fortunate this year in having another doctor trained, so that it has been possible to continue at every session to have two doctors in attendance. We should like to welcome Dr. Joyce to the medical team, and to thank Dr. Buckle and Dr. Ling for their unfailing help.

It would be impossible to have more pleasant or adequate premises than those provided at Somerset House by the Shipley Health Committee, and we do thank the Committee, and in particular Dr. Battersby, Medical Officer of Health, for their continued interest and support.

We are confident that our progress will continue during the next year."

I N F A N T S

INFANT MORTALITY

(Divisional Figures)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total deaths under 1 mth.	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	Total deaths under 1 year
Congenital Disease	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Deformity	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	6
Respiratory Disease	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
Prematurity	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	10
Birth Trauma	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
Others	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	3
All causes	22	-	-	-	22	5	1	1	-	29

INFANT MORTALITY

SHIPLEY

CAUSE OF DEATH										
Congenital Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Deformity	3	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	4
Respiratory Disease	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Prematurity	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
Birth Trauma	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Others	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
All causes	13	-	-	-	13	2	-	-	-	15

PREMATURE BABIES BORN TO MOTHERS NORMALLY RESIDENT IN THE DIVISION
SHOWING SURVIVAL, FEEDING, ETC.

Sex	Date of Birth	Birth Weight lbs. ozs.	Feeding A—Artificially fed B—Breast fed	Duration of pregnancy in weeks	Date of Age at Death	Cause of Death	Complications during pregnancy or Labour
INSTITUTIONAL							
M	19. 1.57	5 - 5	B + A	36	-	-	Pre-eclamptic toxæmia. Induction of labour at 36 weeks.
F	25. 1.57	3 - 6	-	37	27. 1.57 48 hrs.	Prematurity	Pre-eclamptic Toxæmia.
F	28. 1.57	4 - 10	A	38	-	-	-
M	1. 2.57	5 - 5	B	35	-	-	-
F	2. 2.57	5 - 1	A	38	-	-	-
F	4. 2.57	4 - 12	A	36	-	-	Hypertension.
F	8. 2.57	4 - 14	B	38	-	-	-
M	14. 2.57	4 - 0	B + A	33	-	-	-
F	28. 2.57	2 - 8	-	32	1. 3.57 1 day	Prematurity Pulm. atelectasis	-
F	6. 3.57	5 - 7	A	40	-	-	Hypertention. Varicose vein left leg.
M	8. 3.57	5 - 8	B	38	-	-	-
F	8. 3.57	1 - 8	A	28	8. 3.57 3 hrs.	Prematurity	Ante-partum hæmorrhage. Retained placenta. Manually removed.
M	9. 3.57	4 - 3	A	34	-	-	Dysentery one week prior to delivery.
M	15. 3.57	3 - 0	A	32	-	-	-
M	15. 3.57	4 - 15	-	30	17. 3.57 2 days	Intercranial hæmorrhage. Internal hæmorrhage.	-
F	16. 3.57	5 - 4	A	34	-	-	-
F	19. 3.57	4 - 15	S + A	40	-	-	-
M	25. 3.57	3 - 12	B	Twin 40	-	-	-
F	30. 3.57	2 - 1	-	31	12. 4.57 12 days 15 hrs.	Prematurity	-
F	4. 4.57	1 - 7	A	37	-	-	Early rupture of membranes. Transversus lie. Caesarian Section.
M	16. 4.57	3 - 0	-	29	16. 4.57 8 hrs.	Prematurity	Breech Delivery.
F	17. 4.57	2 - 7	A	Twin 30	-	-	-
F	17. 4.57	2 - 7	-	Twin 30	17. 4.57 4 hrs.	Prematurity	-
M	29. 4.57	5 - 1	B	38	-	-	-
M	5. 5.57	5 - 4	B + A	40	-	-	-
F	6. 5.57	4 - 10	A	37	-	-	-
M	7. 5.57	4 - 11½	B	36	-	-	-
F	20. 5.57	5 - 2	A	40	-	-	-
F	3. 6.57	4 - 2	B 2/12	40	-	-	5½ hours labour.
M	21. 6.57	2 - 15	B 2 days	Twin 33	-	-	-
M	21. 6.57	4 - 1	B 2 days	Twin 33	-	-	-
F	24. 6.57	3 - 15	A	34	29. 6.57 5 days	Pneumonia and Prematurity	-
M	26. 6.57	5 - 5	B	38	-	-	Induction for post-maturity.
M	1. 7.57	5 - 8	A	40	-	-	Placenta prævia.
M	5. 7.57	5 - 2	A	34	-	-	-
M	17. 7.57	5 - 6	B	39	-	-	-
F	8. 8.57	4 - 3	-	32	10. 8.57 2 days	Prematurity	-
M	12. 8.57	4 - 8	-	Twin 31	13. 8.57 11 hrs.	Prematurity	-
F	12. 8.57	-	A	Twin 31	-	-	-
M	16. 8.57	5 - 2	A	39	-	-	Prolapsd cord. Caesarian.
M	20. 8.57	5 - 4	B	40	-	-	Ante-partum hæmorrhage. Post-partum hæmorrhage. Dilatation and curettago on 5th day.

Sex	Date of Birth	Birth Weight lbs. ozs.	Feeding A—Artificially fed B—Breast fed	Duration of pregnancy in weeks	Date of Age at Death	Cause of Death	Complications during pregnancy or Labour
M	22. 8.57	-	A	Twin 35	-	-	Albuminuria. Medical and Surgical induction.
M	22. 8.57	-	A	Twin 35	-	-	Albuminuria. Medical and Surgical induction.
M	25. 8.57	-	-	30	27. 8.57 2 days	Prematurity	Toxaemia of Pregnancy. Hypertension.
M	28. 8.57	4 - 4	A	32	-	-	-
M	18. 9.57	-	A	40	-	-	Vertex.
F	20. 9.57	4 - 4	B	Twin 40	-	-	Breech.
M	20. 9.57	4 - 10	B	Twin 40	-	-	Albuminuria.
F	26. 9.57	5 - 8	A	39	-	-	Forceps delivery.
M	7. 10.57	4 - 9	-	31	9. 10.57 2 days	Intra cranial haemorrhage Tentorial tear	-
F	7. 10.57	2 - 8	-	28	10. 10.57 3 days	Prematurity	Spontaneous premature Labour.
F	18. 10.57	4 - 6	B	40	-	-	-
F	26. 10.57	5 - 0	A	39	-	-	High blood pressure.
F	25. 11.57	4 - 15	B 2/52	37	-	-	-
M	25. 11.57	5 - 6	B	40	-	-	-
M	6. 12.57	4 - 15	B 14 days + A	35	-	-	Ante-partum haemorrhage. Haemorrhage 13/52.
F	18. 12.57	4 - 14	A	36	-	-	-
M	21. 12.57	5 - 4	A	40	-	-	Hypertension.
F	22. 12.57	5 - 7	B	35	-	-	Rhesus factor.
M	2. 1.57	2 - 13	-	26	-	Stillborn	-
F	13. 2.57	7 - 5	-	42	-	Stillborn	-
F	15. 2.57	-	-	26	-	Stillborn	Spontaneous premature Labour.
M	1. 3.57	2 - 2	-	-	-	Stillborn	-
F	3. 3.57	4 - 6	-	40	-	Stillborn	Ante-partum haemorrhage. Placenta praevia.
M	3. 3.57	5 - 2	-	40	-	Stillborn	Breech presentation.
M	15. 4.57	5 - 4	-	38	-	Stillborn	Hydrocephalic.
M	3. 6.57	11 - 0	-	40	-	Stillborn	-
F	3. 7.57	1 - 8	-	15	-	Stillborn	Spontaneous premature Labour.
F	5. 7.57	3 - 12	-	40	-	Stillborn	Cord presentation.
M	21. 7.57	3 - 12	-	37	-	Stillborn	-
M	27. 8.57	4 - 12	-	29	-	Stillborn	Mother Rhesus negative.
M	7. 10.57	2 - 3	-	31	-	Stillborn	-
<u>DONICILLARY</u>			B 5/52	37	-	-	-
F	25. 1.57	5 - 4	B	35	-	-	-
F	5. 2.57	5 - 2	B	38	-	-	-
M	24. 2.57	5 - 6	A	37	-	-	Premature rupture of membranes.
M	23. 6.57	5 - 8	A	38	-	-	-
F	14. 8.57	4 - 0	B + A	40	-	Stillborn	Retro-placenta haemorrhage.
F	22. 4.57	4 - 0	-	40	-	Stillborn	-
M	22. 10.57	7 - 0	-	40	-	Stillborn	-

PREMATURITY

Two cots are available; one established at Salt's Hospital for Shipley and Baildon, the other at Keighley Ambulance Depot for Bingley and Denholme.

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

Clinic	No. of Sessions held	No. of Children who attended	Total No. of attendances	Average attendance per session
Somerset House	147	794	5710	39
Wrose	49	250	1736	35
TOTAL SHIPLEY	196	1044	7446	
Bingley	50	412	3143	63
Harden	25	57	457	18
Wilsden	25	82	645	26
Cullingworth	25	79	513	21
Cottingley	24	131	654	27
TOTAL BINGLEY	149	761	5412	
Baildon	49	209	1207	25
Denholme	25	82	495	20
TOTALS - DIVISION		2096	14560	

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINICS.

	Somerset House Shipley	Mornington Road Bingley
NO. OF CHILDREN WHO ATTENDED		
Children under 1	7	-
Children aged 1 but under 2	16	6
Children aged 2 but under 5	41	32
Children aged 5 and over	74	61
TOTAL ATTENDANCES		
Children under 1	79	14
Children aged 1 but under 2	343	31
Children aged 2 but under 5	808	336
Children aged 5 and over	1244	620

	Somerset House Shipley	Mornington Road Bingley
CONDITIONS TREATED		
Post Natal	-	2
Chest	38	24
Skin	9	-
Post-infectious diseases	15	11
Post-operative conditions	4	10
Rickets	1	4
Pinks Disease	-	-
Others	71	53
Number of sessions held	99	30
Average attendance per session	25	33

HEALTH VISITING

Every endeavour was made to diminish routine work of Health Visitors in the Clinics, substituting as was appropriate either Assistant Health Visitors or clerical staff. The Health Visitor is thereby enabled to concentrate on group teaching in the Clinic and personal advice in the home.

Apart from the Tuberculosis Health Visitor and Assistant Health Visitors who undertake Clinic duties at Somerset House and Myrtle Park Clinics, 9 Health Visitors and School Nurses work in the Division, 4 of whom are allotted to Shipley. The Health Visitor is now the General Practitioner for Public Health in her area, covering every aspect of Public Health work. Highly trained, versatile, she has unlimited scope for her skill and zeal. Health Education, Mothercraft and Parentcraft increasingly figure in her duties, and in my opinion more general use of her specialised knowledge would reduce the multiplicity of Social Workers in the field.

No. of Home Visits during the year:-

	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children between 1 and 5 years of age		Other classes	
	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	1-2	2-5	Total visits	Total
Shipley	64	132	507	1530	803	1516	2731	6712
Bingley	53	84	225	980	584	1010	1505	4163
Baildon	37	47	153	614	390	763	1078	2892
Denholme	22	80	149	498	394	507	774	2253
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1358	1358
Totals for Division	176	343	1034	3622	2171	3796	7446	17378

DAY NURSERY

Park Street, Saltaire.

Number of days open	246
Total attendances	7589
Average daily attendance	31

A P P E N D I C E S

C A U S E S O F D E A T H

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1957 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

	Male	Female	ALL Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
All Causes	198	186	384	100	12.03
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	3	4	1.04	0.13
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	1	-	1	0.26	0.03
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1	1	0.26	0.03
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	5	10	2.60	0.31
Malignant neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	14	4	18	4.69	0.56
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	6	6	1.56	0.19
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	6	6	1.56	0.19
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	25	20	45	11.72	1.41
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	2	5	1.30	0.16
Diabetes	1	-	1	0.26	0.03
Vascular lesions of nervous system	25	23	48	12.50	1.50
Coronary disease, angina	36	26	62	16.15	1.94
Hypertension with heart disease	3	5	8	2.08	0.25
Other heart disease	13	23	36	9.38	1.13
Other circulatory disease	6	5	11	2.86	0.34
Influenza	3	-	3	0.78	0.09
Pneumonia	16	18	34	8.85	1.07
Bronchitis	15	2	17	4.43	0.53
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	2	3	0.78	0.09
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	3	6	1.56	0.19
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	2	4	1.04	0.13
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2	0.52	0.06
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	3	3	0.78	0.09
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	14	24	6.25	0.75
Motor vehicle accidents	4	4	8	2.08	0.25
All other accidents	6	5	11	2.86	0.34
Suicide	3	4	7	1.82	0.22
Homicide and operation of war	-	-	-	-	-

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS, 1890 - 1957

Year	Crude Birth-rate	Crude Death-rate	Respiratory Disease Death-rate	Infantile Mortality	Phthisis Death-rate
1890	23.0	17.6	4.7	129	1.0
1895	24.3	17.9	3.1	185	2.0
1900	23.0	17.0	3.8	172	1.5
1905	21.9	15.3	3.6	132	1.2
1910	19.8	14.4	2.5	89	1.2
1915	17.7	15.0	2.5	108	0.8
1920	19.9	13.8	2.5	130	0.96
1925	15.8	14.7	2.6	95	0.60
1930	13.6	12.7	1.45	77	0.54
1932	13.5	12.2	0.69	53	0.49
1933	13.7	12.9	1.47	81	0.33
1934	13.6	12.2	0.59	48	0.49
1935	12.0	13.5	1.04	71	0.36
1936	13.2	13.3	1.24	64	0.39
1937	14.6	14.9	1.16	64	0.65
1938	13.8	12.2	0.84	42	0.29
1939	14.1	12.9	1.22	55	0.45
1940	13.5	13.4	1.67	41	0.28
1941	13.1	12.8	1.10	54	0.48
1942	15.7	12.3	1.11	46	0.30
1943	18.1	15.2	1.59	40	0.51
1944	19.2	14.0	1.46	43	0.38
1945	14.7	12.6	1.65	57	0.28
1946	20.2	13.8	1.35	46	0.26
1947	22.4	13.0	1.29	38	0.50
1948	17.0	12.0	1.29	40	0.21
1949	16.7	12.3	1.32	22	0.25
1950	17.0	12.4	1.18	16	0.15
1951	15.9	13.4	1.97	31	0.18
1952	15.8	13.2	1.72	35	0.18
1953	15.2	11.2	1.59	26	0.09
1954	14.6	11.3	1.16	21	0.18
1955	14.4	12.6	1.63	19	0.06
1956	15.6	11.6	1.96	34	0.16
1957	14.98	12.03	1.79	31	0.13

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

AGE GROUPS OF CASES; CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL; NUMBER OF DEATHS

Disease	Age Groups in Years												Total Cases	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
	Under 1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+			
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	-	2	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	13	6	-
Whooping Cough	1	1	6	5	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	1	-
Measles	11	37	56	37	51	132	9	1	1	-	-	-	335	2	-
Pneumonia	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	6	9	24	6	-
Dysentery	-	4	4	11	5	16	1	1	11	2	3	-	58	4	-
Food Poisoning	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
Acute Encephalitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE AND WARD DISTRIBUTION OF CASES

Disease	Jan. to March	April to June	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	North Ward	South Ward	East Ward	West Ward	Central Ward
Scarlet Fever	6	-	5	2	7	3	2	1	-
Whooping Cough	1	7	6	5	5	8	2	3	1
Measles	32	238	59	6	96	86	84	54	15
Pneumonia	10	2	4	8	5	10	7	1	1
Dysentery	15	41	1	1	18	12	17	7	4
Food Poisoning	1	4	-	-	1	2	-	1	1
Erysipelas	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Influenza	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	1	-

TUBERCULOSIS

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS IN SHIPLEY DURING THE YEAR

Age Group	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 and under 5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 and under 15	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15 and under 25	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 and under 35	1	1	--	1	--	1	--	--
35 and under 45	6	1	--	--	--	1	--	--
45 and under 55	--	2	--	--	--	1	--	--
55 and under 65	3	1	--	--	1	--	--	--
65 and over	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Totals	15	5	--	1	1	3	--	--

METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

READINGS TAKEN APPROXIMATELY 1.4 MILES SOUTH OF SHIPLEY TOWN HALL

1957	Highest Maximum Temperature	Lowest Maximum Temperature	Average Mean Temperature	Total Sunshine (hours)	Total Rain (inches)	Days of Fog at 9 a.m.	Days of Snow lying at 9 a.m.
January	56	35	40.9	32.6	2.37	2	--
February	53	39	39.1	69.9	3.38	4	3
March	64	40	46.5	68.9	2.18	5	--
April	60	45	46.1	142.0	0.25	--	--
May	67	45	49.7	197.7	1.40	1	--
June	83	54	57.4	300.1 ⁺	1.65	--	--
July	77	59	59.8	125.4	2.83	--	--
August	74	57	58.0	119.7	5.15	--	--
September	65	51	53.1	127.2	4.25	3	--
October	67	51	50.2	87.9	3.17	2	--
November	52	42	43.3	41.3	2.03	2	--
December	55	30	38.9	18.7	3.60	4	--

⁺ Highest sun in any month on record.

